BELLEFONTE PATRIOT.

BELLEFONTE, CENTRE COUNTY PENNSYLVANIA, PRINTED BY H. PETRIKIN.

Vol. VI. *WEDNESDAY, August* 13, 1823. *No.* 13.

CONDITIONS.

The price of this paper is TWO DOLLARS per annum—but if paid in advance, ONE DOLLAR AND SEVENTY FIVE CENTS only will be charged.

Advertisements, making no more in length than breadth, will be inserted three times for one dollar; and for every subsequent continuance twenty-five cents.—Those of greater length in proportion.—Rule or figure work double those rates.

No subscription will be received for less than one year; nor any paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid.

If the subscriber does not request a discontinuance of his paper, at the end of the year, it will be considered as a new engagement; and the paper forwarded accordingly.

Subscribers who have their papers carried by the mail, must be liable for the postage.

Letters addressed to the editor must be post paid.

TO RENT

The Washington

IRON WORKS,

Situated in Nittany Valley, Centre county, about fifteen Miles below Bellefonte, six miles from Baldeagle creek, and nine miles from the Susquehanna river; the works are well situated, and on never failing streams; the Furnace is watered by a large spring and the Forge by Fshing-creek, either of these streams seldom ever freeze There is about two thousand acres of excellent wood land adjoining the works, there are two excellent

Ore Banks,

one, about two and a half miles; and the other three fourths of a mile from the Furnace. The Ore is equal, if not superior, to any in the United States. The Forge is in good repair and has been working until last spring The Furnace has not been in blast for some time, and will require some repairs. The owner is unacquainted with conducting Iron Works, and wishes to rent them, therefore any person wanting to rent Iron Works will find it to their advantage to come and view said Works, as the subscriber lives on the premises and will make the terms easy and liberal.

JOHN HENDERSON.

Jan. 27th 1823.

The Editors of the Pennsylvania Inteligencer, Harrisburg; Lancaster Intelligencer, Lancaster; and, Baltimore Patriot, are requested to insert the above in their respective papers, weekly for three months and forward their bills to the subscriber for payment. J. H.

NOTICE.

All persons are hereby warned not to tke an assignment of a note which a certain John Elder, of Nittany valley Centre county, holds of mine, as I am determined not to pay the same unless compelled; he having obtained it it in a fraudulent and unlawful manner.

JOHN CHARLES.

Mifflinburg, Union county, } May 9th. 1822. }

FOR SALE.

An elegant tract of land, situate in Baldeagle township, Centre county, containing

240

acres more or less, adjoining lands of Henry James, and others. The land is well improved, and is one of those lately owned by J. P. De Hass, purchased by Mrs. Craig, and sold by her to Thomas Goodwin, Philadelphia For terms apply to him, or to Wm R. Smith, Huntingdon.

June 3d. 1823

List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Bellefonte, July 1. 1823.

A John Adams 3, William Adams,

B Antis Barthus, James M. Brady Joseph Bartles, David Bischitz Jacob Bergstresser, Hetty Bryson, Jno. Brown, Michael Buttorf, John Bendel, Benjamin Brown, Ross Baker.

C Margaret Carson, John Carson, Venus Coal, Joseph Cox, Rachel Coleman, Ann Cross, Robert Clark, Clark & Hills, Richard Carey.

D James Dickson, Jonathan Delong.

E Gratz Etting.

F Jacob Felty.

G Peter Graybill, John Grub, Mary Goodfellow, Nicholas Glazur,

H James Hall, John Heffelfinger, John F. Hanson, David Hall, Barnard Hazel, Mary Hastey, Wm. Hunter, John Hannah, Charles Huston, Joseph Haire,

I John Irvin jr. John Irvin.

K Peter A. Karthaus 3, John Kern, John Knox.

L David Love, Joshua Ludley, David Lamb, Nicholas Lucas, William Lillyett, Thomas Lambert

M Hugh M'Namis, Peter M'Clain, John M'Neely, John D M'Mullen, John M'Ilwain, Edward M'Intire, Samuel M'Kesson, Isaac M'Kinney, John M'Kinley, Andrew M'Mican, William M'Connel, James Mitchel, Edward Medcalf 2, Jeremiah Menin, Margaret Moss, Joseph Mason.

N Tho's. Nor, Christian Nesselrode, John Neil.

P John Patterson, Michael Poorman, Rachel Patton, George Peeters, James Powell, Thomas C Parsons, James M. Petrikin.

R Elijah Reeves 3, Frederick Reedy, John Reid, Jane Ramsey, Mary Ross, John Ross, Frederick Reiter.

S John Solloda, Jno. Stump, John Shrack, Michael Sweney 2, Jacob Singer, Jacob Stigers, Abraham Smith, James D. Stark, Wentle Smith, George Selsey, Martin Steele, James Smith, Micle Sneare, George Shinabergar,

T James Tumbleson, Charles Trcziyulny,

W Mary Whiteman, Jerrymiah Wilders, Noah E. Wathams, Thomas Waddle.

H. Humes, *P. M.*

GEO. HENNING, HATTER.

Respectfully informs his friends and customers, that he has again commenced the

HATTING BUSINESS,

in Bellefonte, in a shop adjoining the house formerly occupied by Charles Huston Esq.; where he intends to keep a general assortment of Water Proof and Common Stiffened Hats, which may be had on moderate terms by whole sale or retail. He flatters himself that he can give general satisfaction, as he has been lately to the city, and has procured good stuffs Country lamb wool will be taken in at his shop for trade.

FOR SALE.

The subscriber will sell, at private sale, the [illegible] & LOT he now occupies, situate in the Borough of Bellefonte, The lot contains two and a half acres, and has also erected on it a good dwelling house, and a large and commodious

TAN-HOUSE,

with a good

TANYARD,

consisting of seventeen tan vats, with two lime vats, baites, &c. The terms may be known by application to the subscriber.

BENJAMIN WILLIAMS,

May 27th 1823.

WAITE'S OFFICE.

In the Second Class, Pennsylvania State Lottery,

which was recently completed in Philadelphia, all the following prizes, comprising nearly the whole scheme, have been paid—All the Capitals, viz.

15,000 Dollars, 8,000 Dollars, 5000, Dollars, 2,000 Dollars 2,000 Dollars 5 of $1000, 10 of $500, 14 of $100 and nearly all the Prizes of $6, amounting to

75000 Dollars.

CAPITAL PRIZES in the THIRD CLASS PENNSYLVANIA STATE LOTTERY,

G. W. WAITE, MANAGER, for which the Cash will be immediately advanced when drawn.

2 of	$6,000
2	2,000
2	1,500
4	1,000
10	200
12	100

Besides numerous Prizes of $50, *and smaller Prizes.*

Every Number will be Drawn from the wheel.

This Lottery contains only 5972 numbers, and those who purchase two tickets of the same number, may draw any two of the above capitals, and the holder of ten tickets, which will cost only $60, may draw the handsome sum of

$23 000

The drawing will be announced in a few days.

Whole Tickets only	$6 00
Halves	3 00
Quarters	1 50
Eighths	75

For theabove Rich Prizes apply immediately at

WAITE'S

OLD ESTABLISHED AND FORTUNATE OFFICE.

South-West Corner of Chesnut and Third streets, Philadelphia,

Who sold and paid all the prizes in the former classes of the Pennsylvania State Lottery, and who sold and paid prizes amounting to upwards of

SEVEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS,

Being the largest amount of prizes ever sold or paid by any other Broker in America. Almost all kinds of Bank Notes bought on the lowest terms.

☞ Orders inclosing the Cash will be promptly attended to, and all Lottery information given gratis.

FOR SALE,

A HOUSE & FOUR ACRES OF LAND, situate in Howard township Centre Co. on the road leading from Bellefonte to the Big Island, 8 miles below Milesburg; adjoining lands of Michael Meese and others. The above premises are well calculated for any person who is disposed to keep a Tavern and Store; Now in the occupation of John Ligget. For terms apply to the subscriber living in Howard township.

ABSALOM LIGGET.

April 26, 1823.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to JOHN M'KEE must call immediately and pay. All who neglect this notice will be sued without respect to persons—Those who have accounts against him please present them also for liquidation.

J. M. PETRIKIN.

December 27th 1822.

$5 REWARD.

Was stolen on the night of the 21st or 22nd of June instant, from the house of Thomas Hastings, Innkeeper, in the Borough of Bellefonte, a

DRAB GREAT COAT,

with three seperate capes, each bound, a drawed back and strap, and a pocket, buttoned with a small mole, on the outside of the left breast; the collar was covered with drab tabby velvet

The above reward will be given to any person who will return the coat, or give information, so that the subscriber, whose property it was, can get it again.

MATLOCK BENNER.

Bellefonte, July 1st 1823

ELIJAH REEVES,

Clock and Watch-Maker,

Informs the citizens of Centre county, that he carries on the above business in all its various branches, in the Borough of Bellefonte, next door to the office of the "PATRIOT," where he will thankfully receive all orders in his line of business. He will work on the most reasonable terms for cash or country produce An apprentice to the above business will be taken, if application be made soon.

June 17th, 1823.

John M'Kinley, Jr.

TAILOR,

Informs his friends and the public, that he has commenced the above business in the Borough of Bellefonte. His shop is on the north east end of the lot north of the Bank, and directly across the street. He will work cheap for cash or country produce, all kind of which will be taken in payment.

Bellefonte, June 3d 1823.

FOR SALE,

The subscriber offers for sale a HOUSE & LOT in Earlysburg, formerly occupied by Walter Longwell as a tavern. The lot contains one acre and a fourth, and the house is a commodious one, and the stabling good. It is an excellent stand for either Tavern or Store. Possession will be given on the first of April next. Any person wishing to purchase can know the terms by application to the subscriber, Farmer's Mills, Pennsvalley.

LEWIS LONGWELL.

June 3d. 1823.

PROCLAMATION.

Notice is Hereby Given

THAT a court of Common Pleas General Quarter Sessions of the Peace and the Orphan's court, in and for the county of Centre, will be held at the court house in the Borough of Bellefonte, on Monday the 25th day of August next, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, of which the Coroner, Justices of the Peace and Constables within said county will take notice, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their rolls, records, inquisitions, examinations, and other remembrances to do those things which to their offices appertain to be done; and all suitors, jurors and witnesses are also requested to be and attend at said court, and not depart without leave.

Given under my hand at Bellefonte this seventh day of July, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three.

JOSEPH BUTLER, *Sh'*

NOTICE.

The subscribers inform their friends and the public, that they have now in complete operation the

CARDING MACHINE

formerly owned by Rankin & Steel. The rolls shall be made in the best manner and on the shortest notice. They also have in complete opperation a

Cotton Machinery;

where yarn of any quality may be procured, suitable to the accommodation of every person wishing to purchase. They also have a number of looms for the purpose of weaving, suitable to all kinds of country work. They respectfully invite those who have heretofore patronised them to continue to do so; and all those who are favorable to domestic manufactures are most respectfully solicited to extend their patronage. Work shall be done with dispatch and on the most reasonable terms.

LAMBERT & BROTHERS.

Bellefonte, May 20, 1823.

PRIVATE SALE.

A valuable plantation, or tract of land containing

225 Acres,

situate four miles west of the borough of Indiana on the great road leading from said borough to Kittanning. The improvements are

Two good cabin houses,

and cabin barn, about fifty acres cleared, five of which are meadow, and more may be made, with a small

Apple Orchard,

thereon—ALSO—A tract of land containing

142 acres

situate about five miles west of said borough, on Crooked creek, with a cabbin house and barn thereon, with about sixty or seventy acres cleared, twelve acres of which are meadow & a quantity more may be made, with five sugar camps and a small orchard thereon.—A further description is deemed unnecessary, as it may be best obtained by applying to the subscribers on the premises.

DAVID CUMMINGS,
JOHN TRIMBLE.

Indiana, March 29th 1823.

BANK NOTE EXCHANGE.

IN PHILADELPHIA.

United States Branches,	¼ ct. dis.
Boston,	1 do
New-Hampshire,	2 do
Connecticut,	1 do
New-York City banks	par
New-York country notes	1 to 5
New-Jersey.	
Trenton,	¾ dis
Mount Holly,	par
Cumberland,	do
Newark,	do
Brunswick Bank,	do
Sussex Bank,	do
State Bank at Trenton,	do
At Elizabethtown	do
At Morristown	do
At Patterson	do
At Brunswick	do
Pennsylvania.	
Philadelphia notes,	par
Germantown	do
Easton Bank,	do
Camden	do
Chester county Bank,	do
West Chester	do
Montgomery county Bank,	do
Northampton Bank,	do
Lancaster Bank,	do
Harrisburg Bank	do
Farmers bk. of Reading,	do.
BANK NOTES AT A DISCOUNT.	
Far. Bank Bucks co.	1
Carlisle Bank,	1½
New Hope Bridge,	1
Bank at Milton,	15
Chambersburg,	1½
York Bank,	1½
Gettysburg,	2
Swatara Bank,	2
Pittsburg Notes,	1
Centre Bank	6
Columbia bridge com.	2
Greensburg	11
Brownsville	11

Justices and Constable BLANKS

worthy of Notice! and Address

THE PATRIOT

"Not for himself, but for his country."

WEDNESDAY, August 13.

We have omitted many articles prepared for this day's paper, to make room for the Democratic Meetings given below. We recommend to every democrat, an attentive perusal of their proceedings. Both meetings were unusally large.

VOICE OF CENTRE COUNTY.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING

At a numerous and respectable meeting of the Democratic Republicans of FERGUSON TOWNSHIP, CENTRE COUNTY, convened at the house of Robert Patton, on the 9th day of August 1823, pursuant to public notice:

JOHN PATTON, Esquire was called to the chair, and

THOMAS BLAIR & WILLIAM MURRAY. Esq. were appointed Secretaries.

On motion, *William Patton, Esq William Cooper, Esq. Isaac Hazlett, Henry Hubler, Col. John Hasson, John Bell and Robert Patton* were appointed a committee to draft resolutions and an address expressive of the sense of the meeting. After retiring for some time, they reported the following Resolutions and address, which were unanimously adopted:

1st. *Resolved*, That this meeting cheerfully concur in the nomination of JOHN ANDREW SHULZE, by the DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION, that met at Harrisburg on the 4th. of March last; as that convention was composed of Delegates from *every* County in the State, *fairly* and *specially* chosen by the PEOPLE.

2nd. *Resolved*. That we have entire confidence in the talents, integrity, and uniform republican principles of John Andrew Shulze; as we believe him to be a man possessed of a strong mind and unblemished character, that cannot be assailed by his political enemies; and that we will give him our undivided support for the office of Governor of this Commonwealth; conscious that in so doing, we will be throwing in our mite to raise the *standard of pure republican principles* in Pennsylvania.

3d. *Resolved*, That we cannot support the election of Andrew Gregg, for Governor; because the following acts of his political life demonstrate, clearly, that he is a FEDERALIST:

1st. His vote for Jay's Treaty:

2nd. His opposition to our late worthy Governor SNYDER and his administration:

3d. His *acting* and *voting* with the *federalists* when a member of the Senate of the United States; and recording his vote against the late GLORIOUS WAR with Great Britain:

4th. His acquiescing in the appointment of Federalists in every county in the state, to lucrative offices; and supplanting Democratic Republicans while Secretary of the Commonwealth: We do say that these acts of his shew clearly that he is a FEDERALIST.

4th. *Resolved*, That we will not support the election of Andrew Gregg; because he aided and assisted in establishing an aristocratical institution called the Centre Bank of Pennsylvania; and previous to its being incorporated or declared lawful, he accepted the office of President thereof; and ever since that Bank went into operation its notes have been at a discount, and thereby *fed* the *speculators* at the expense of the *farmers* and *mechanics*.

5th. *Resolved*, That we will not support the election of Andrew Gregg; because he is the *Federal Legislative Caucus Candidate*, and his nomination confirmed by a *sham* convention at Lewistown, convened at the instance of the federal members of the legislaiure in order to gull and deceive the people; and at which not one half the counties in the state were represented.

6th. *Resolved*, That we view with contempt the measures resorted to, and the means made use of, by some of the friends of Andrew Gregg in this county, to secure his election; and that we will oppose and prostrate such conduct; because we view it as being inimical to our republican form of government; and the peace of society loudly calls for an opposition thereto.

7th. *Resolved*, That we will remain united in the support, and extend all lawful protection to our fellow-citizen, the editor of the Bellefonte Patriot, in opposition to threats made by aristocratical combinations and unprincipled despots.

8th. *Resolved*, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretaries, and published in the Bellefonte Patriot.

JOHN PATTON, *Chairman.*
THOMAS BLAIR }
WM. MURRAY } *Secretaries,*

ADDRESS.

To the Democratic Republicans of Centre County.

A number of your fellow Republicans, of Ferguson township, having assembled together for the purpose of consulting upon measures best calculated to promote the election of JOHN ANDREW SHULZE, the democratic candidate for Governor, through their committee appointed for that purpose, deem it necessary to address you; and in doing so, we shall endeavor to unite brevity with perspicuity.

The approaching election for Governor is more than ordinarily interesting. It is a contest in fact between DEMOCRACY & FEDERALISM. We are aware that this is denied by the federalists; but it is absolutely true, that it is a renewal of the old dispute; a contest for supremacy between the two great political parties By a combination of circumstances, altogether unnecessary to enumerate, being fresh in the recollection of you all, the democratic party, in this state, has been prostrated for three years past. The best evidence of the fact, is, that measures have been pursued by the present administration, at variance with those principles of Republicanism which we, as democrats, profess, and admire. Immense loans have been made, and the state involved in an enormous debt to banks, which the heaviest duties and taxes, and the economy of twenty years will scarcely repay. The money thus obtained, has been expended without the people deriving any substantial benefit or advantage therefrom. In this policy of sinking the state in debt, we all have a great interest. It is the farmers that must pay these taxes Now to be threatened with a state tax in times of peace, or a state tax at any time, is so inconsistent with the democracy we profess, that it would be trifling with your understandings to attempt further to show, that no member of the democratic party has had part or lot in the administration of our state government, for the last three years.

One of the primary causes of the prostration of our party, and which is here worthy of notice, was the cry of legislative influence. It was so loud and constant, that very many honest and well meaning republicans were induced to think that there was something in it. The federalists aware of the advantages they derived from that mode of electioneering, have revived it again. Let us then consider what foundation they have for the hue and cry they are now making on that subject.

The democratic members of the last legislature, taking into consideration the importance of uniting the party, met and recommended to their democratic brethren throughout the state, to appoint special delegates to meet in Convention at Harrisburg on the 4th of March, to put in nomination a suitable person to be supported by the democratic party for Governor.—In pursuance of which recommendation, special delegates were chosen, and did convene for said purpose.—Out of 131 delegates that met in Convention, *but twenty one were members of the legislature*, and they were specially instructed by their constituents, to meet in said Convention —They were regularly delegated, and before they were admitted as members, they produced sufficient vouchers, well authenticated, to satisfy the Convention, that they were empowered by their constituents to act for them. Even those 21 would not have been in the Convention, had it not been owing to the great distance delegates sent expressly would have had to travel, if sent from the counties on the very confines of the state. So well aware were the delegates that every artifice would be resorted to, and every act laid hold of, and tortured to fix the charge of legislative influence on their proceedings, that they rejected the offer made by the Legislature to adjourn, in order that they might meet in the STATE CAPITOL: for several reasons:

1 Because, the Federalists would have said that the members of the legislature, being in the receipt of three dollars a day, by adjourning for that purpose, had defrauded the state. The federal papers would have been filled with calculations of the cost to the state of the nomination of the democratic candidate; and it would have been made a prominent objection to his election, the charge would have been laid to the democratic party.

2 Because, the delegates were anxious that their deliberations should be seperate and apart from any thing having the semblance of legislative interference: and

3 Because the federal party were anxious, that our delegates should thus commit themselves; that they might with some kind of feasibility, make the charge of "legislative influence, and interference."

For these reasons the offer of the legislature was rejected, and the Convention met at the Old Court House; and did not in any way interfere with the deliberations of the legislature.

It is here worthy of remark, that not one of the members of the legislature, admitted by a special resolution, to a seat in the Convention, voted for John A. Shulze. They were nearly all from the western and northern extremities of the state, and were instructed by those they represented to vote for George Bryan; and they adhered to their instructions in every ballot. This fact, alone, demonstrates that John Andrew Shulze was not nominated by legislative influence; and that he was not their choice, is true: for it can be placed beyond all controversy, that if the members of the legislature had nominated, Samuel D. Ingham would have been their choice. Upon what basis, then, rests the charge of legislative influence and interference in the nomination of Mr. Shulze? Not on that of truth. No: it is predicated on falsehood; with the intention of deluding, deceiving and exciting the fears of the unthinking, unreflecting and unenquiring citizen. Like every other charge made against the democratic candidate, *and his advocates in this County*, it is a wicked and wilful perversion of truth.

If Mr Shulze had been, like Mr Gregg, nominated in fact by a legislative caucus in the first place, and the nomination afterwards ratified by a sham Convention, composed of office holders, hirelings, and dependants, then indeed would there be some reason, and a great foundation to echo and re echo, corruption, corruption!! But on a minute and fair investigation of the proceedings of the Harrisburg Convention, we ask any enquiring, reflecting and candid man to say, that Mr. Shulze was not honestly and fairly nominated? He was; and by men whose democracy never was doubted Their was no collusion between Bryan's friends, Ingham's friends, or Shulze's friends. The advocates of Bryan and Ingham were at utter variance; and it is a notorious fact, that altho' they did unite in the nomination of Mr. Shulze, yet they never would have united in the nomination of their respective favorites. Mr. Ingham was the lowest in votes on every ballot; and his friends held the balance of power. It required a majority of the whole number to make the nomination; and this could not be done unless the names of one of the persons balloted for was withdrawn. Mr. Ingham's friends magnanimously withdrew his name; and on a subsequent ballot Mr. Shulze was nominated: he having 95 votes, and Mr. Bryan 36. That there was any pre concert, any out of door arrangements, in the nomination of Mr. Shulze, we have no evidence; and the federalists with all their cunning have failed to shew that there was. In fact there was none. Our trusty delegates, the faithfulness and integrity of whom we have no reason to doubt, were under the conviction that John Andrew Shulze, was the man whose name would harmonize and unite the democratic party in a greater degree than that of any other person, before the convention, and we heartily concur.

But could so full and fair a representation of the people be dissolved without doing any thing? If they had, it would have annihilated the hopes and prospects of the Democratic party at once. The friends of Mr. Bryan considering this, concurred in the nomination of Mr. Shulze; for they had not in view the exaltation of an individual, however worthy, but the welfare and interest of our beloved country, and the ascendancy of democratic principles. If the minority had refused to acquiesce in the decision of the majority; or if the convention had been dissolved without making any nomination, what situation would our party have been in now? We would have had no regularly nominated candidate, and federalism would have continued in power.

But, Fellow-Democrats! The federalists pretend to say that if Mr. Bryan had been nominated, no opposition would have been made to his election. Is this true? It cannot be. It is altogether unhallowed hypocrisy.

Now mark how plain a tale will put them down.

Mr. Bryan must have been nominated by the same convention; the same members; the same person that nominated Mr. Shulze. Why then tell us, that the same objections would not have been made to his nomination, as is to Mr. Shulze's? Is it not absurdity in the extreme for them to make use of such a fallacious argument, in order to deceive. If Mr. Bryan had been nominated by the convention, then assembled, would it have smothered the cry of "legislative influence, legislative interference."? No: it would not. The hypocricy of these artful men is too glaring not to be easily seen through; and their conduct too inconsistent, to be confided in by honest and reflecting republicans. These very federalists, that now pretend that if Mr. Bryan had been nominated, they would have supported him, had in anticipation of his nomination, charged Mr Bryan with defrauding the state out of TWENTY THOUSAND dollars, in the settlement of Prothonotary's accounts; and deeply implicated him in the charges made against Mr. Findlay. It is known to you all, that Mr. Bryan, as Auditor General, had the settlement of Mr. Findlay's Treasury account. James Duncan, the present federal Auditor General, had searched every musty paper in the Auditor's office, and was ready to open the floodgates of detraction and slander on Mr Bryan. We would have witnessed the scenes of 1820 acted over again; and every transaction of Mr. Bryan's official conduct for 12 years, would have been perverted and distorted to answer their ends. With these facts before you, will you, democrats, oppose the election of John Andrew Shulze, the regularly nominated candidate of the party? Will you be wheedled and cajoled out of your votes by the intrigue of federalism and its panders? No; the garb they have assumed, and the cloak they have mantled themselves in, are too thin not to be easily penetrated. It is but the covering of gauze.

But how is it that the charge of legislative influence and interference, is to be laid to the democratic party alone? Have the federalists no members of the legislature? Are they so immaculate, that they would refrain from caucusing? Fellow Citizens! We told you before that they did caucus; and they are the very men who do caucus. Have you not seen letters to their supposed friends, published, which substantiates the fact, beyond all controversy, that it was a federal caucus of federal members of the Legislature, at Harrisburg, that in the first instance nominated Andrew Gregg? Look at the proceedings of the Lewistown Federal Convention! On the first ballot Mr. Gregg was nominated! View the proceedings of the two Conventions! and then determine which of the two Conventions has the appearance of preconcert; of out of door arrangement; of legislative influence!! They are perfectly welcome to nominate their own man in their own way, but let them not charge us with being guilty of what they themselves have practised.

The course pursued by Mr. Gregg, for 18 years past, clearly proves him to be a federalist. We, as democrats, were all in favor of the war. The federalists were opposed to it. Andrew Gregg was opposed to it. It was not enough that he voted eleven times in Congress against it, but we find him afterwards corresponding with open and avowed friends of the British government, in Cumberland county, calling themselves "Peace party men," reprobating the policy pursued by Madison and his cabinet, and condemning those firm and steadfast democrats, then in Congress from Pennsylvania, the pride of our state, and friends of the national goverment, and of the war. Our government was unable to obtain a redress of grievances, and were compelled to resort to arms. Our frontiers were assailed by savages, furnished with arms and ammunition by British agents—Our seamen were impressed—Our Merchant vessels plundered—Our National flag insulted—Our harbors blockaded, and our vessels of war attacked in our waters. Could such a course be endured? But we forbear to comment on this subject—all of you know the facts connected with it

Again we find him in opposition to the election of Snyder, from first to last, from 1805 until 1817; and then opposed to the election of the democratic candidate. If these acts do not constitute a change of political opinion, we confess we are at a loss to determine what will.

Mr. Gregg is known to us all. He has arrived at that time of life, when the mind becomes weak, and assumes the second child-hood. The infirmities of old age relaxes the energies of the mind, if it does not entirely incapacitate a man for public life. He has been twenty-eight years in public life; and in our opinion, it is full time that he be permitted to retire Nor do we believe that he would now be a candidate, but for the ambitious views of others.

Rotation in office is a fundamental principle of republicanism. It was strongly urged by Mr Gregg against Mr Findlay's election in 1817 in an address to the people: It certainly was an argument that had great weight. What are we now to think of Mr. Gregg's sincerity? He has been 28 years in lucrative offices, and is now aspiring to one still more lucrative; and being in power himself, the silence of the grave seals his lips, and those of his friends upon this cutting argument. We hear nothing now, about "ROTATION IN OFFICE" We deem it unnecessary to comment further on this matter. Your own understandings and good judgments, will draw proper conclusions.

Now let us consider the qualifications of Mr Shulze. He was nominated by one hundred and thirty-one democratic delegates He has been pronounced qualified for the office for which he is a candidate, by a convention composed of the most respectable of our party. We refer you to the address of the Harrisburg convention for further information with respect to his capability. No objection can be raised, or hold good, as to the capability of that convention to judge. A body more respectable for education and talents, never assembled in Pennsylvania on a similar occasion; and controverts the boast that the federalists "have all the talents and the democrats none" It cannot be that they would nominate any but one well qualified. Mr Shulze has served in the councils of his country, in a legislative capacity more than once; and has always discharged his duty to the satisfaction of his constituents. He is in the prime of life, and possessed of a classical education. His democracy pure and uncontaminated; and his republican integrity inflexible.

He was the friend and adviser of Mr. Snyder, during his administration. His private life is unimpeachable: his manners conciliating, and his deportment amiable. These considerations ought to induce every democrat to be true to his principles and his party. All that the federalists have said about his qualifications, is nothing to that said of the revered and lamented Snyder Yet Mr Snyder was the best governor Pennsylvania ever had: He was remarkable for his political sagacity.

FELLOW REPUBLICANS!

We have endeavored in plain language, for we make no pretensions to any other, to shew you by facts, that the pending election is not between two individuals, John Andrew Shulze and Andrew Gregg; but is none other than a contest for power between the democrats and federalists. Experience has shown, that if our liberties had been left in the hands of the federalists, our Republican government, which is the wonder and admiration of the world, would have long since ceased to be. But you, our democratic brethren, interfered and saved us from impending ruin; and by the bold and decided stand you made, preserved our democratic form of government, and our liberties, tottering to their downfall.

Can it be then, that Pennsylvania emphatically styled "the key stone of the Union," has become so degenerate, as to elect a federalist for her Governor? Will she alone, of all the States in the Union, submit her neck to the federal yoke? It cannot be.

DEMOCRATS! your political enemies are waging a dishonorable warfare. They are circulating handbills calculated to mislead and deceive you; and to injure the characters of members of the party to which you belong; and to destroy the respectability of our principles. Such publications you must be prepared to meet and encounter.

To conclude, let us exhort you to be steady, firm and vigilant, without being intemperate. Let no man sleep on his post, while the battle waxeth strong. The enemy are endeavoring to steal into our camp under false colours. They have assumed our name, the more effectually to deceive. That name which was originally given to us, by them, as a term of reproach. They now wish to filch it from us, to secure to themselves a political ascendency. But let us form a republican phalanx impenetrable to federal artifice and intrigue, and certain victory awaits our exertions on the 2nd Tuesday of October next.

WILLIAM PATTON
WILLIAM COOPER
ISAAC HESLETT
HENRY HUBLER
JOHN HASSON
ROBERT PATTON
JOHN BELL.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

A very large meeting of the Democratic citizens of Patton and Spring townships was held, according to previous notice, at the house of Palser Sellers in Spring township, on Satur-

and Spring Townships

THOMAS WADDLE was called to the Chair, and
WILLIAM ADAMS of the township of Spring, and
WILLIAM TURNER of the township of Patton, were appointed Secretaries.

On motion the following persons were appointed a committee to draft a preamble and Resolutions, viz.

Paulser Sellers, Philip Benner, jr William Marshall, Henry Hartsock & John Barr.

The meeting then adjourned for one hour.

The meeting being again organized the Committee reported the following Preamble and Resolutions, which were read, considered and unanimously adopted:

FRIENDS AND FELLOW REPUBLICANS—

The present is a most important crisis. The administration of the State government has been, and yet is, in the hands of the federalists, who have pursued, and are pursuing, a policy at open war with the best interests of the community. Under the pretext of advancing the internal improvement of the country, they have borrowed from the City Banks, to the amount of *one million of dollars* and upwards. The advantages resulting from this immense public debt, are unknown even to themselves. No class of our citizens have derived any from it, unless it is a few interested men, the immediate friends and relatives of the members of the administration. To carry what they deem the grand design into execution, they have incorporated an immense number of companies, curtailing and circumscribing the liberties of the people, assimilating to the Banking system and above all law. These daring innovations upon the liberties of the people, and this wicked and cruel policy of involving the State in a debt which must be paid by immense taxes levied off the people, demands our most decided disapprobation. The remedy left, is for the people to dismiss such men from their service—men who have shewn themselves unworthy of their confidence. The crisis has arrived. The redeeming spirit of genuine Democracy is bursting forth, and wickedness, weakness and folly, we humbly trust, will be expelled from our State cabinet.

A conspicuous member of the present federal administration is Andrew Gregg, the candidate of that party for Governor. The immediate dependants upon executive favor, are making every exertion to promote his election. He has been the prime mover of those measures we so much deprecate, as members of the democratic party; and those people who have derived advantages from tugging at the public teat, and having a finger in the public purse, will strain every nerve in his favor. To attain their end they are spreading the most malicious and unfounded charges against the democratic candidate, stating that he is totally unqualified for the discharge of the duties of the office for which he is a candidate. This is not the fact. Mr. Shulze is the superior of Mr Gregg in every respect. In point of education he is second to no man in Pennsylvania, and it was for his sterling worth, and excellent capacity that he was nominated. These same men that abuse Mr. Shulze almost worship Mr. Gregg. In their view he has every qualification, when in fact he has none superior to Mr. Shulze. He is now upwards of 72 years of age, & very infirm. He is vascillating and unsteady in his temper. His political character is proof in point.

THEREFORE—

Resolved, That we will support the election of JOHN A. SHULZE:

1 *Because*, he is the Candidate of the Democratic Party regularly nominated by a convention composed of the firmest democrats of Pennsylvania.

2 He will in the administration of the State government pursue a course consonant to genuine democratic principles.

3 He is the friend and advocate of the measures pursued by the General Government.

4 *Because* we consider him well qualified to fill the executive chair with honor to himself and the democratic party; and to the interest and advantage of the State.

5 He will in his appointment to office select men of principle; and remove from office those whose principles are governed entirely by interest; not having at heart the welfare of the country, but their own advancement; at the expence of the honest and upright citizen.

Resolved, That we will oppose the election of ANDREW GREGG:

Because,

1 He is the candidate of the FEDERAL PARTY.

2 He is supported by papers whose editors were the advocates of the British during the late war, and advised them of the movements of our troops, and sailing of our ships by "blue lights," and publications in their papers.

3 He voted against the war, and corresponded with peace Societies; agreeing with them in the measures adopted to weaken the arm of Government.

4 He was nominated by a Legislative Caucus in the first place; and his name afterwards registered at Lewistown by a sham convention, composed of the most bitter and determined federalists.

5 He has assisted in sinking the state upwards of *TWO MILLIONS of Dollars in debt*, which must be discharged by a STATE TAX.

6 He was President of the Centre Bank of Pennsylvania. This institution was one of the number which the illustrious Snyder rejected. It was in the first place established *contrary to law*; and afterwards those concerned applied to the proper authority for a charter of incorporation. This institution has contributed in an eminent degree to the difficulties and troubles of the hard times, which every section and class of the community have experienced. In some respects it was conducted with more prudence than other Banks; yet it is to be attributed to the exertions and capability of JOHN NORRIS, Esq. and not to Andrew Gregg. Andrew Gregg was the President when it was doing the most mischief, and threatened most strongly to undermine the liberties of the people.

Resolved, That many of us have been citizens of the County of Centre for thirty years, and have never heard of Andrew Gregg's usefulness, until he was a candidate for Governor. We always regarded him as a very selfish man; interested for himself, and no one else. He has had the opportunity, but we have never witnessed his usefullness. As the federal candidate, therefore, we will oppose him; for we do not consider that we should renounce our political principles to favor the ambitious schemes and designs of any man, or set of men.

Resolved, That we recommend it to our Democratic Republican brethren throughout the County, to unite "*heart and hand*" in the support of the Candidates that may be nominated by our delegates for county officers; and use every honorable exertion to promote the election of JOHN ANDREW SHULZE, by communicating useful information, and in turning out on the day of the election.

Resolved, That the following persons be a committee of vigilance viz.

William Myers,
Mathew Adams,
Peter Gray, Sr.
Jesse Williams,
John Adams,
Andrew Hunter,
John L. Gray,
Peter Fleck,
William Williams,
for Patton Township.

—

William Marshall,
John Barr,
Caleb Kephart,
Philip Benner, Jr.
Joseph Denny,
David I Pruner,
James Resides Sr.
Paulser Sellers,
John Bruce,
Jeremiah Everly,
John M'Kinny, Sr.
Martin Meese,
John Letherman,
for Spring township.

And that it shall be their duty, individually, to procure and distribute the Democratic tickets on the day of the election, and act in concert with other of their fellow Republicans.

Resolved, That the Democratic citizens of the respective townships of Patton and Spring, be requested to pay particular attention to the inspectors election, and not permit the federalists to elect an inspector.

T. WADDLE, Chairman.
WM. ADAMS, }
WM. TURNER. } Secretaries.

From the Pennsylvania Intelligencer.

THE ARISTOCRACY OF CENTRE COUNTY.

The relations of Mr *Gregg* seem to have waged interminable war with the Petrikins, of Bellefonte; and between fighting and writing and swearing, and publishing, hostilities will probably be kept up till after the election. In the forepart of this week, some one or two of Mr Gregg,s relations arrived in this place, for a *slice* of the *million loan*, which they were to get hold of under the provision of the famous "Improvement Bill." They put in circulation among the old man's friends, a story *that the Petrikin's were completely* BLOWN UP,* by a bundle of affidavits, &c. never to rise again; and that of course, Mr. Secretary Gregg would walk into the Governor's chair, without the aid of his cane or John M'Farland's *race horse*. Well, behold in the Chronicle, out it all comes. But we ask our readers, into whose hands the Chronicle may fall, to suspend their opinion for one week, and we will give them such evidence as will convince them, not only that the Petrikin's are yet alive; but that they have absolutely laid the relations of Mr. Gregg, *hors du combat*. We have seen a half sheet of the Patriot, which "puts the saddle on the right horse."

—* This *blast* was made by the famous Captain *Bobadilla, Volunteer Aid to General Brown.* He was at Harrisburg last week for a *slice* of the *million loan*; and we perceive by the Chronicle, that he has challenged John Binns to bet several thousand dollars. His pockets were well lined with the money of the state; and it does not excite "our special wonder" that he offered to bet the small sum of $5000. It is but a trifling sum in comparison with the aggregate fleeced from the state, since the reign of the present incumbent commenced. But these *blasts* are something like his *blasts* heretofore. No danger is to be apprehended from the *bugle* of this *windy warrior*, except to the *women* and *children*. He might frighten them; but he is too well known as a *blasting* character to frighten any others. *Editor Patriot.*

LANCASTER COUNTY.

Lancaster, July 30, 1823

Dear Sir—Your favor of the 19th instant was duly received, and the contents afforded me much satisfaction. In answer to your request, I would inform you, that the democrats in Lancaster county, have never been so well united as they are this year; almost all those who in 1817, or in 1820, left the democratic party and supported Governor Hiester have now returned to the party and become the firm friends of Mr. Shulze. Our meeting on the 4th instant is a proof of this, without any exertion we collected above 300. On Saturday last, we had a county meeting, and it is allowed by all to have been the largest meeting ever held here. The federalists had a meeting at the same time, but ours was the largest. In 1820, Hiesters majority was 1897, in this county. In 1823, Gregg's majority will not exceed 1000. From the information we have received from every part of the state, we have every reason to believe that Mr. Shulze will be elected by a large majority If your county should do as well as you represent, the gain there and here would be sufficient to over ballance Hiester's majority in 1820

THE VOICE OF THE WEST.

From the Colombian.

I was diverted in reading a paragraph written by Mr Miner the sapient editor of the Village Record—who believes he holds the destiny of the state in his own hands. He speaks with as much certainty in regard to futurity, as an astrologer would about the stars. He says, "the west is all alive, and that there's fire in the mountains." He may rest assured that the western part of the state is alive, and full of the "fire of liberty;" but it is not to follow the dictates of federal journalists. The democrats of this part of the state will vote with more unanimity for Mr. SHULZE, than they have done since the election of Mr Snyder. Mr. Shulze will receive an overwhelming majority in the West. The people will be "*free*"—they will support genuine republicanism, and keep down the federal aristocracy of '98. *The prospect is indeed flattering*—to the friends of Mr. Shulze. The friends of Andrew Gregg, have good reason for desponding. The dictation of office-holders is done forever." Z.

Sheriff's Sales.

By virtue of a writ of Venditionia Exponas issued out of the Court of Common please of Centre county, and to me directed; will be exposed to public sale, at the court house in the Borough of Bellefonte, on Monday the 25th of August instant—

A certain tract of land containing two hundred acres more or less, with the appurtenances, adjoining lands of situate in Logan township in the said county of Centre. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Samuel M'Kisson.

By virtue of a like writ issued out of the same court will be exposed to public sale at the same time and place

Two certain lots of ground in the Borough of Bellefonte, numbered 147 and 148 in the general plan of said Borough of Bellefonte. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of James Newell

By virtue of a like writ to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the same time and place

A certain house and lot situate in the town of Aaronsburg in the said county of Centre, and adjoining lots of Jacob Haller and others, with the appurtenances.

Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of William Armstrong

By virtue of a like writ, issued out of the same Court, and to me directed will be sold at the same time and place, a certain tract of land containing 381 acres more or less, with the appurtenances, situate in Halfmoon township, in the said County, bounded by lands of Benjamin Vaughn, Robert Henderson and others, and surveyed on a warrant in the name of Moses Coats. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of William Pim, by

Joseph Butler, *Sh'ff.*

Creditors take Notice.

THAT I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the County of Centre, for the benefit of the insolvent laws of this Commonwealth; and the said Court have appointed Monday the 25th day of August, next, at the Court House in the Borough of Bellefonte, to hear me and my creditors; when and where you may attend if you think proper.

James M'Clelland.

July 30, 1823.

County Collectors take NOTICE,

That unless you settle off your respective duplicates, including 1822, at the next August Court, suits will be brought against all delinquents, as the County orders must be paid, and the state of the funds require compulsion to meet them.

P. CAMBRIDGE, *Treas'r.*

Bellefonte, August 5, 1823.

N. B. Innkeepers and Storekeepers must pay for their License in par paper or specie.

GEO. ROTHROCK,

Saddler and Harness Maker,

Informs the citizens of Centre county, that he has commenced the above business in all its various branches, in the borough of Bellefonte, in the upper end of the house lately occupied by John M'Kee as a Tavern. His work shall be finished in the best manner, and disposed of on the most reasonable terms for cash or country produce. Orders will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

Bellefonte, August 5, 1823.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to FREDERICK DALE, will come forward on or before the 1st day of September next, and make payment. If this notice is neglected, those concerned may rest assured that suit will be brought against them.

CORNELIUS DALE.

Ferguson township,
August 5th 1823.

TO SOME OF THE CITIZENS OF STORMSTOWN AND ITS VICINITY.

The subscriber informs *some of* the citizens of Stormstown and its vicinity that he will take advantage of that protection which the laws of our country affords, unless some of them cease to spread slanderous and unfounded aspersions upon his character and reputation. He owes them his perfect good will and wishes them individually well, and is not conscious of having merited any thing else from them. He is, however, jealous of his reputation, and will inevitably protect it by instituting an action of slander against any one who will attempt to violate it hereafter. An attention to this may be useful to some who have busied themselves too much with my character heretofore. If it will afford the smallest satisfaction to any one, I pronounce all that has been said hitherto groundless falsehoods

ROBERT KELLY.

Halfmoon township, July 28.

CREDITORS TAKE

NOTICE.

THAT we have applied to the Court of Common Pleas, of the county of Centre, for the benefit of the insolvent laws of this commonwealth, and the said court have appointed Monday the twenty fifth day of August next to hear us and our creditors; when and where you may attend if you think proper.

JOHN TWITMYER,
JAMES GELLASPY.

July 28th, 1823.

FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale, the following lands, situate in the county of Clearfield: A valuable farm containing

300

acres, on which are erected a good DWELLING HOUSE and a new LOG BARN, with about fifty acres cleared, seven of which are meadow, and much more can be made with little expense a thriving APPLE orchard, a number of PEACH and other fruit trees

ALSO,

A handsome FARM, adjoining the above, containing

200

acres Improvements, a log dwelling house and barn, out houses, and about seventy or eighty acres cleared; sixteen of which are meadow—a bearing APPLE and PEACH orchard, besides a variety of other fruit trees;

ALSO,

a tract of land adjoining the last mentioned, containing about 200 acres, with small improvements, but elegant land, and easily cleared;

ALSO,

in that neighborhood, two tracts of unimproved land, containing 2000 acres, the quality of which, comparatively, is the best in that county.

These lands possess advantages, which many in that country are deprived of. They are situated three or four miles from the Susquehanna River; four or five from the mouth of Anderson's creek; and from a mile to a mile and a half from the turnpike, leading from Erie through Bellefonte. The State road from Huntingdon intersects this turnpike, and passes the houses of the improved tracts. Persons wishing to erect water works of any description, will find these lands in every respect well calculated for that purpose; the seats on two of the tracts, one improved, are considered the best in that part of the county, well supplied by nature immediately about them, with valuable sawing timber, such as pine, cherry, oak, &c. which if converted into boards and scantling, and sent down the Susquehannah, would realize to the owner a handsome profit. The land is generally timbered with oak, hickory, &c.

The price will be very moderate, for the improved, by paying half in cash, and the remainder in equal payments. The unimproved, by paying part in hand, and the remainder by installments, the subscriber will sell much lower, than any that has heretofore, or that now is, offered in that or any adjacent county; say, from $1, 50 to $2, 00 per acre, according to the payments. For further information, enquire of the subscriber, living in Cambria county, William Boone, Bellefonte, or Samuel Johnston, near the premises.

JOSEPH BOONE.

Cambria county, June 16. 1823.

N, B. There is also a large body of land, some thousand acres, near the above described, most of which is first rate land, and which the subscriber will sell at a moderate rate J. B.

Wm. Alloway,

CLOCK & WATCHMAKER,

Informs the citizens of Centre county that he has commenced the above business in the borough of Bellefonte. His shop is immediately on the North East corner of the Diamond, and the same in which S. W. Hull has his sadler shop. He will repair all kinds of watches—horizontal, repeating and patent Leever. He will work on the most reasonable terms for Cash or country produce.

Bellefonte July 15th 1823.

LOOK HERE!

FOR SALE,

A large quantity of well burned

Roach Lime

of a superior quality. The kiln is set on the *Old American* plan, with four Arches;—burned 70 Cords of Pitch Pine wood in 70 hours;—situated on the property of Messrs. Wm. and John Irving, adjoining the out lots of the Borough of Bellefonte. It will be sold on reasonable terms for cash, or country produce at the market price. Due attendance will be given on the Wednesday of each succeeding week by

JOHN M'KINLEY, Sr.

Bellefonte, July 5th 1823.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE
WRITING PAPER FOR SALE

The Democratic Meeting in Tioga

THE PATRIOT.

BELLEFONTE, August 13.

Political.

To the Democrats of Centre County.

You are requested to meet in your respective townships on Saturday the 23d. day of August instant, and elect delegates, to meet at the house of John Rankin in Bellefonte, on the Wednesday following, to fix on suitable persons for COUNTY OFFICERS. Halos and Potter townships will elect *three* each ; the rest *two* each, except the Borough of Bellefonte and Rush township which will elect *one* each.

By order of the Committee of Correspondence.

From the Huntingdon Advocate.

Mr. Printer—I am now in the 66th year and feel pretty sensibly the effects of what I underwent in my youth.

I hear a great noise making about a new Governor, and for the first time in my life, have been somewhat at a loss to make up my mind who to vote for. I did not like this J. A. Shulze, for I thought he was too young, and for something that I might have said about this, one of my neighbors went so far as to call me a turn-coat. This has hurt my feelings ; for I think that a man of my years, who has spent the best of his days in assisting to gain our liberty, ought to be entitled to a small share of gratitude from those who are now enjoying the blessings of our Independence, which cost me upwards of six years of the prime of my life.

I have taken but little part in the elections for some years past. The last hard work I had in that way, was for Snyder against Ross. In 1820 I took no other part than to give my vote—I voted for Joseph Hiester. I was not altogether satisfied with him, but felt bound to support a fellow laborer of the revolution.—But I confess I am at a little loss to know who it would be right to vote for at this time.

This John Andrew Shulze I have never seen, but I know a good deal about his family I suspect, than some people who are making much more noise about them. I heard his father making a speech to some companies of militia and volunteers, near the mouth of Mauncytauny on our way to Germantown, a short time before the battle. I remember I thought it very spiritual and very much to the purpose, and well calculated to encourage young men in the cause. He was married to a sister of the Muhlenbergs—they bore a very high character among the Whigs of those days —Frederick A. Muhlenberg was President of the first Congress, if my memory serves me. His name was familiar to the whole army ; and Peter Muhlenberg was a very brave officer from the beginning to the end of the war.

From this then I know that John A Shulze is *one of the old* WHIG *stock*. He came of a good breed. and if he did not come into the world soon enough to take part in our political struggle for Freedom it was no fault of his, and I can find no good objection to him on that account.

Andrew Gregg, I first saw in the year 1791, I think it was. He was that fall elected member of congress from this district. The man who run against him I think was James M'Lain of Conecocheague.—The bounds of the district were shortly afterwards altered, for he was not our member longer than one term.

I remember there was a great hue and cry about his vote in favor of Jay's Treaty—but the thing was but little understood by the most part of us in this part of the country at that time. The country was then new and thinly settled. We seldom ever saw a newspaper ; or knew what was doing in Congress. The last time I saw and conversed with him, was in a store in Lewistown ; I understood he was the owner or concerned in the store.

But what I am most at a loss to know, is this. Where was Mr Gregg and what was he doing during the revolution? I have looked over all the newspapers I could get my hands on, and have seen the proceedings and resolutions of a number of public meetings. In some of them he is called an "experienced Patriot," but I can find nothing now said about a revolutionary hero. In one account he is made out 65, and in others 72 years of age—I dont care much which. When I saw him in Lewistown, I thought him several years older than me, and that account I had from his own mouth countenanced my age when independence was proclaimed and 25 when peace was made.

I marched in '75, and was then 17—there were *nine* in the company younger than myself.

In one account of his life, written by a friend, it is said he was born in Cumberland county in the year 1758, and nothing more very satisfactory is said about him till the year '89, when they say he was appointed a teacher of grammer in the college at Philadelphia. But they say, that in the mean time he went down towards Wilmington in Deleware, and there taught a school.

Now this is the matter of all others, which I want to have cleared up. If he took up arms in defence of his country, where was it? If he did not, what was the reason for not doing it? Washington's speech to us was, "They who are not FOR us, are AGAINST US.

But there is another matter which lies at the hands of Mr Gregg or his friends to have cleared up, which though it may not be of much consequence to most people, it is very material with us "old fellows." What took him down to Delaware, "*during the time that tried men's souls?*" for of all other parts of America that part of the country harbored the most cursed nest of tories It was in that very neighborhood where the tories mixed lime in the flour sent to the American Army There was no worse country, for a young man to go to. In no part of the war did the tories shew a more blood thirsty disposition—not even at the massacre in the valley of Wyoming.

I wish you would ask the question for two or three weeks in your paper : Did Andrew Gregg ever shoulder a musket in the revolution, and if so, at what time and at what place ? If he did, take my word I will vote for him, if he was out even for a day in the glorious cause—If not, I will vote for John Andrew Shulze, who I know to be the son of as good a whig as in America

A '76ER.

From the Lycoming Gazette.

Democratic Meeting.

At a general convention of the democratic republican delegates, held at the house of John S. Allens, Tioga township, in Tioga County, on Saturday the 28th day of June, A. D. 1823, according to public notice, for the purpose of forming a democratic ticket to be supported in said county, at the ensuing general election.

URIAH SPENCER, Esq. was called to the chair, and

THOMAS DYER, appointed secretary.

The object of the meeting being made known from the chair, the following resolutions were adopted.

Having viewed with concern, the divisions that the democratic party was threatened with last winter. The great number of candidates mentioned, served to increase the dilemma, and distract the people ; every section of the state having its favorite candidate. Amongst the candidates, Mr. George Bryan stood the highest in the western counties. The federalists were the most ready in promoting Mr. Bryan. Were they serious? No. They had succeeded in raising the cry of corruption against the worthy Findlay, and had they succeeded in gulling the people so far as to have placed Mr. Bryan in nomination, they would have come out with all the charges of corruption that was reiterated against Wm. Findlay, and would have appealed to the people and said, that in 1820 we succeeded in our attempts to put down the democratic party, and now they have put in nomination George Bryan, late Auditor General, who served under Snyder's and Findlay's administration, and if Mr. Findlay was corrupt, when treasurer, is not Mr. Bryan more corrupt? We believe that William Findlay was not guilty of the charges that was bro't against him, and therefore George Bryan could not be guilty of malpractice in his office, at all events, in any thing appertaining to Mr. Findlay. There are many men in the democratic ranks that are worthy of the high office of Governor, but we cannot refrain from giving our applause to the members of the Harrisburg Convention for putting in nomination John Andrew Shulze, who had no part in the former or present administration, a man of integrity and ability, one whom the democrats can challenge the federalists to bring a charge against worthy of answer. We cannot refrain from observing the cry of the present party in power "*no party, no party,*" and at the same time adhering to a pusilanimous administration, and would, if possible induce us to support Andrew Gregg—a man that never was possessed of a strong mind, and now in his dotage—a man that was opposed to the democratic party in 1812, in measures that was to the honor of the United States.

Resolved, That we have an exalted opinion of the talents and integrity of John Andrew Shulze, the democratic candidate for governor, and we pledge ourselves to use all fair and honorable means to promote his election.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the chairman and secretary, and published in the Lycoming Gazette.

URIAH SPENCER, *Ch'n.*
THOMAS DYER, *Sec'ry.*

Foreign.

FALL OF MARAYCABO.

From the Colombiano (of Caracas) Gazette Extraordinary, July 4th.

From the Commandancy and Intendency of the department of Aulia. Head Quarters, Maracabo, June 27, 1823.

Most Excellent Sir—I have written under this date to the secretary of state, despatch, Marine and War, a letter of which the following is a copy. Since my last communication dated at Gibraltar, I proceeded to the port of Corono, where there were a hundred of the enemy's infantry, destined to prevent any landing which I might make with the division, and to collect cattle and send to this place for provisions. As soon as I arrived of that place, I landed 100 men of Oronoco under the order of captain Alexander Blanco, protected by three launches of the squadron, which defeated the enemy completely—taking some prisoners, and wounding a great number of them, when they took to the mountains, whither they were closely pursued by our troops for upwards of three leagues. We took possession of their camp, and a number of cattle.

(The hour was so late when we received the dispatch, and the dispatch itself is so long, that we must confine ourselves to an abstract of the residue of it.)

The dispatch then proceeds to state, that the squadron proceeded to the port of Altagracia, where they discovered the various boats of the enemy, transporting the wounded to the fort of San Carlos, some of whom were made prisoners, by whom they learnt that the enemy had concentrated his forces at Sinamanca, and Perija, in order to intercept the divisions which were marching on both flanks, and that they had only left a garrison of 500 men, together with a few of the raw country people and Indians at Maracaibo. He determined to attack the place and occupy it, in order to protect the movements of the army. After making several assaults and experiencing several repulses, he succeeded in carrying the place at 8 o,clock in the evening, when the enemy were completely routed and driven to the mountains, where it was impossible to pursue them on account of the night being dark and rainy The fruit of this glorious day to the army of Colombia, has been that they have conquered the enemy with an inferior force, and taken possession of a place which was deemed impregnable.

The Patriot forces took possession of all the vessels in the port, the artillery, a large quantity of the munitions of war, and clothing, cattle and provisions. The principal prisoners are Col. Pedro Guerrero, four captains and several subalterns, and a number of soldiers. The dispatch further states, that a number of the officers of the Royalists have already proposed to join the Patriot service. Among the enemy,s killed were Col. Jamye Preto, the second officer of Artillery. Captain Alexander Lavaria, a number of officers, and about 80 privates More than 200 wounded were left in their precipitate flight, upon the field The loss on the side of the Patriots consisted of 90 killed and 130 wounded ; among the latter are—Captain Watts, of the battalion of Caracas, and Juan Francisco Echeto and Pedro Carillo, of the battalion of Oronoco —the first d angerously.

The Patriot commander speaks highly of the good conduct and intrepidity of his troops, and recommends his officers and men generally to the attention of the government.

The last news from the enemy, left them about two days march from Maracaybo ; and should they return to attack the place, with a view to re capture it, with a superior force, it is the intention of the Patriot commander, (Marinquy) to embark immediately, and continue to blockade the place.

Should the Royalists attack the town, they will be compelled to abandon their position, and leave a free passage to the divisions of the Patriot troops, which are stated to be near the town of Sinamanca, and Perija—though no communication has lately been received from the Patriot officers, to whom Marinque has written from Maracaybo in different directions.

General Morales had retired to Castille, with his largest vessels, two days previously to the attack, where he expected to be joined by Larborde with his forces. Col. Calzada had marched that morning on the point of observation that had been assigned to him. Col Don Jayme Preto, and Lieutenant Colonel Narvas commanded the Royalists in the engagement

MARACAYBO REOCCUPIED BY MORALES AND THE ROYALISTS.

Office of the Commercial Advertiser Saturday, July 26, 1823.

We yesterday published from a handbill, issued at Caraccas on the 4th of July inst, an account of the capture of Maracaybo, by the Colombians, under colonel Manrique, during the absence of Morales, with the greatest part of his forces. The despatch of colonel Manrique, conveying this gratifying intelligence, bears the date of June 27, 1823 ; but in this there must be some mistake, as will be seen from what follows :

We have this afternoon received the Curracoa Courant of the 5th of July. containing a letter from Maracaybo of the 25th of June, and another from Aruba, near by, of the 1st of July, giving a detail of the events which transpired at the former place up to the date of said letter.

From the first of these letters it appears that on the 9th of June, the Colombian squadron came to anchor within pistol shot of the city, and opened a tremendous fire upon it. Morales was absent at the time, at Mojan, about seven leagues distant, with the main army of the royalists. Only 150 men were left in the garrison, and these held out until evening, when the Colombians entered, the inhabitants and troops retiring to a place called Vigia, two miles back.

At the Vigia, the royalists were met by four companies of the regiment of Cassadores del General, who, being joined by the men who retired from Maracaybo, were gallantly led against their invaders by their commandant Prieto, and at the point of the bayonet entered the town at 9 o'clock P. M. They found the enemy in the greatest confusion, and killed and wounded upwards of 200 of them. Commandant Prieto was badly wounded in the affair, which so disheartened his men that they retired with the loss of 14 killed. Prieto died that night. On the 10th the General Morales arrived at Palmerojo with the main body of the army, and on the 17th, having been joined by two other divisions, entered Maracaybo without resistance, the Colombians having retired to their vessels, which gun shot.

During the absence of the royalists, the town had been greatly injured. Many of the best buildings had been burnt, and the houses completely sacked. !

This letter farther states that "the army of Rio-de-la-Hacha has dispersed in the Indian territory, and from deserters, who come in daily; we learn that these troops will endeavor to retrace their steps to Rio-de-la-Hacha. We are credibly informed that the enemy's vessels are full of sick, wounded, and women, and short of powder and provisions. Fifteen vessels, well armed, are at the castle of San Carlos, commanded by Monsieur Pierre Lamison, waiting the arrival of admiral Laborde to attack the enemy. We have picked up more than 1000 shot, 12's 18's and 24's since we entered the town. The nuns convent has 106 shot holes in it. Every house near the water side is completely ruined. The loss of the Colombians is not known, but it must be considerable."

The letter from Aruba, July 1; gives an account somewhat different, but still corresponding in its general features with that of colonel Manrique, so far as to show that it relates to the same transaction. We give this letter entire.

Extract from a letter, dated Aruba, July 1, 1823

"On the 15th of June Padilla drew the attention of the Spaniards towards Perija, with a seeming intention of effecting a landing in that quarter. General Morales forthwith reinforced the garrison there with 600 men. The patriot chief then landed at the city of Maracaybo, but on the appearance of colonel Prieto re-embarked again. On the 16th, however, he again landed the troops commanded by colonel Manrique in the said city, where a division of 300 Spaniards was put to flight, headed by Calzada. All this took place while Morales was at Garabulla, ascertaining whether or not Gomez' troops had fallen back. The republicans held possession of Maracaybo for three days, the 16th, 17th and 18th, during which time they plundered and carried away every thing, namely ammunition of every kind, dry goods, provisions, the printing establishment, with the printer into the bargain ; in fact every thing but the houses, some of which were set on fire. On the 19th the patriot troops ascertaining that Morales was on his march from Garabulla towards the city, got again on board of their vessels. On the same night, a part of his army, called la Guardia del General, fell in with and opened its fire on Calzada's division, which was returned, these friends taking each other for an enemy. Padilla is at anchor at the Isle de Burros, in full command of the Lagoon ; and has on board most all the female part of Maracaybo, who cheerfully went over to him, with cries of capitulate or die. Lorenzo by the way of Las gritas, arrived at Maracaybo."

From the Boston Palladium. July, 25.

PIRACY AND MURDER.

A few days before captain Pelham, of the brig Helen, left Copenhagen, accounts were received of a most shocking piracy and murder, committed off Wingo Beacon, by a Swedish fishing boat. They boarded a small vessel, and after murdering all hands, they robbed the vessel, lashed the helm, and left her. In this situation she drifted into Gottenburg, with the blood running out of her scuppers The perpetrators were discovered by their bloody clothes, were apprehended, and will no doubt be executed : they proved to be fishermen living in the neighborhood of Gottenburg. It was thought the pirates were frightened by the near approach of some other vessel, and left her before they had completed their design of sinking or running her on shore, as many valuable articles were left on board, and every thing indicated their leaving the vessel in a great hurry. It is hoped the bad success attending the first attempt to rival their West India brothers will deter others from following the example.

Accounts form New Orleans have been received down to the 13th inst. By these we learn that the revenue cutter Louisiana, has taken possession off the Balize of the schooner *Eighth of January*, suspected of having committed piracies The cutter and her prize were standing in for Mobile on the 6th instant. The latter was said